THE FINANCE COMMITTEE WINS ON EVERY DISPUTED POINT-MR. ALDRICH STILL

UNDER THE WEATHER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 3.—The Senate spent only three hours to-day on the Tariff bill, yet in that time enough progress was made practically to finish the consideration of the long and complicated metal schedule. A number of paragraphs were reserved, however, for future action, so that perhaps another full day will have to be given to the pending schedule and the short wood schedule which follows. The wood schedule completed, the first real fight on the bill will come on the sugar duties. The Finance Committee had its way on every disputed point this afternoon, the votes, though frequent, showing always a safe committee majority. Senator Aldrich was again absent from the chamber, not having recovered from a slight attack of indigestion, and being confined to his room at the Arlington Hotel. Mr. Allison, therefore, had charge of the bill, being relieved occasionally by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. MANY COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS TO THE METAL SCHEDULE ADOPTED.

Washington, June &-When the Tariff bill was taken up in the Senate to-day paragraph 149, in relation to penknives, razors, etc., was the subject

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, criticised the provisions of the paragraph. He asserted that there had been a conspiracy on the part of the cutlery manufacturers not only to increase rates but to unload at a profit of 400 per cent. He said in conclusion that he feared his appeal would fall on deaf ears on the Republican side, but there was consolation in the fact there would be an appeal to the American

Mr. Turple followed in a general speech directed at high tariff rates on low-priced articles.

Mr. Vest's substitute for the paragraph, flxing

70 per cent as the maximum rate, was lost-23 Mr. Jones offered an amendment limiting the rates to 60 per cent ad valorem on the articles in the first half of the paragraph, including razors. It was defeated-17 to 28 Messrs. Cannon, of Utah, and Pettigrow, of South Dakota, silver Republicans, voted with the Democrats, and Mr. McEnery (Dem., La.) with the Republicans. The paragraph

Peragraph 150 was agreed to. Mr. Vest moved an amendment fixing the rate on table knives (paragraph 151) at 40 per cent ad valorem instead of the rates fixed by the House

as amended by the Finance Committee was then

Mr. White criticised the rates in this paragraph, saying that he had been assured that the rates would range from 40 to 250 per cent on the articles included in the paragraph.

Mr. Platt replied that the schedule had been pre-pared by the Board of Appraisers of New-York and had been considered especially equitable. The Vest substitute was defeated-23 to 34. The committee amendments to paragraph 152,

files, etc., were agreed to. On paragraph 154, relating to shotguns, pistols, etc., a new committee amendment was agreed to, making the rate on revolving pistols 75 cents each

and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Vest argued against the rates on guns, saying they fell heaviest on the grades in most common He offered an amendment reducing the rate on combination shotguns and rifles valued at not more than \$10 from 50 per cent ad valorem to 20 per cent. Defeated-24 to 32. The paragraph, with committee amendments, was then agreed to as re-

20 to 20—and the paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

Paragraph 159, spikes, nuts, etc., was passed without contest. On paragraph 160, relating to cut tacks, brads, etc., Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved to substitute the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem in place of 1½ cents a pound. Rejected without division, and the paragraph was then agreed to.

On paragraph 161, relating to needles, Mr. Vest moved to strike out the specific tax of \$1\$ a thousand. Rejected.

The succeeding paragraphs up to 165 were agreed to as reported, except paragraph 161 (crosscut saws), which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

saws), which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

A contest was made on paragraph 165, screws. In the course of the discussion Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, entered the debate for the first time, and answered some of the objections made by Mr. Vest and Mr. Gray to the proposed rates. He said the manufacture of screws was extensive in Ohio, and he knew the rates to be absolutely necessary to carry on the business. For the last four years, he said, the Wilson rates were such that the factories had run at a loss rather than stop business and lose the American market.

Mr. Vest moved a reduction of the rates throughout the grades of screws, his rates being substantially those of the present law. Rejected-21 to 29. Paragraph 165, umbrella ribs, was agreed to as reported. The committee amendment striking out the margraph 167, relating to vessels, was concurred in.

On paragraph 168, relating to wheels for rail-

paragraph 167, relating to vessels, was concurred in.

On paragraph 168, relating to wheels for rail-way purposes, Mr. Allison secured amendments changing the rates to 1½ cents a pound on wheels, etc., and a similar rate for the ingots, etc., used for manufacturing the same.

Aluminum 669 and 170) went over at the request of Mr. Allison and Mr. Quay; also bronze powder (174) at the request of Mr. Penrose.

The other paragraphs up to 179 (lead) were agreed to as reported. The lead paragraph went over by mutual consent.

Paragraphs 181 and 182 (metallic mineral substances and mica) went over at the request of Mr. Penrose; 181 (nickel) at the request of Mr. Penrose; 181 (nickel) at the request of Mr.

Paragraphs 181 and 182 (metallic mineral substances and mica) went over at the request of Mr. Penrose; 183 (mickel) at the request of Mr. McBride.

The bill was laid aside at 5 o'clock, and Mr. White asked Mr. Allson as to his plans for going on with the sugar schedule, which was but four pages beyond the point now reached. If it was to go over to next week Schators ought to know it in advance.

Mr. Allson said no plan had been made to have the schedule go over But much would depend upon the health of Mr. Aldrich, who was now confined to his room.

"I think all will aggee," said Mr. Vest, "that we ought to dispose of that schedule without any delay. It is an irritating and nasty subject, although a sweet one; full of scandal and suspicion, and I want it settled and out of the Senate."

Mr. Pettigrew wanted the consideration of the sugar schedule fixed for next Wednesday, as he was to be away early in the week. No agreement was reached, however.

was to be way can was a way was reached, however.

At Mr. Allison's request it was agreed to meet at 11 c-clock to-morrow, it being understood that the early meeting was for to-morrow only.

At 5:10 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

A MOVE FOR TARIFF RETALIATION.

Paris, June 3 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Baron des Rotours, a Protectionist Deputy representing the Fourth District of Lille, submitted a mo-tion to raise the dulies on American products if the United States fixes prohibitive dulies on French products.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS' BONES EXHUMED. Washington, June 3.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Vest, of Missouri, offered a resolution reciting that the skeletons of American soldiers killed at Buena Vista in 1847 were now exhumed, and asking the State Department to investigate the subject and re-State Department to investigate the subject and re-port the facts to Congress. A letter was read from Consul-General Crittender, saying that the matter should receive the attention of the authorities at Washington. A clipping was inclosed stating that the bones of American soldiers were bleaching in the sun. The resolution was then agreed to.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, June 3 - One hundred and one fourthclass postmasters were appointed to-day. Of these fifty-four were due to resignations and deaths, fortythree to removals after four years' service, and four to removals for other reasons. The changes

New-Jersey-Layton, J. N. Miller, vice L. T. New-Jersey-Layton, J. N. Amer., vice L. I.
Smith, removed.
New-York-Bristol Springs, A. W. Hovey, vice
W. W. Halcomb, removed; Catatonk, A. F. Perkins,
vice H. A. Smith, removed; Ellery, E. E. Barns,
vice Oscar Hale, resigned; Jack Reef, L. R. Pickard,
vice Hiram Pickard, resigned; Macsonville, C. E.
Wade, vice L. L. Sornberger, removed; Northampton, E. N. Humphrey, vice J. H. Smith, removed;
Gswego Falls, F. M. Preston, vice J. R. Sullivan,
removed; Taylor Centre, W. G. Albro, vice H. H.
Pudney, removed. Colgate & Co., TILLMAN MAKES ANOTHER ATTEMPT

Oldest and largest American Soap Makers and Perfumers.

*RELIEF FOR EL PASO SUFFERERS.

MR. CANNON'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE RES-

OLUTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE. Washington, June 3 (Special).-The grateful absence of the "Mahatma of Medicine Lodge" to-day enabled the House of Representatives to consider several measures by unanimous consent. One of these was a Senate resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the relief of the inhabitants of El Paso. Tex., who were said to be in a destitute condition on account of the sudden rise of the Rio Grande, which had undermined and destroyed their adobe habitations. This bill provoked a good many mutterings of dissent among members on both sides of the House, who felt that the municipal authorities of the thriving city of El Paso and the authoritles of the great State of Texas together ought to be able to relieve the temporary suffering and destitution of a few hundred people without calling on the general Government for aid. This view of the case was clearly set forth by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. Loud, of California, The latter deplored the tendency of Congress to vote money for the relief of sufferers from a merely local calamity, and wanted to know whether the municipal or State authorities had done anything or proposed to do anything for the relief of their own citizens, and whether they could not do all that was necessary. According to friends of the bill, Texas Legislature, which is in session, has voted \$5,000 for that purpose.

Mr. Cannon offered a substitute providing that \$10,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary of the unexpended balance of the fund for the relief of the flood sufferers along the lower Mississippi, might be used for the El Paso sufferers. He spoke briefly but torcibly on the subject of Government aid in such cas's, and said it had been carried to an unreasonable extent. Several years ago Congress had voted money for the relief of flood sufferers along the Ohio River, "and to the everlasting regret of every Representative from Illinois, and," as lineis," a portion of the money had been used for the relief of citizens of Shawneetown, in that State. The State was rich and amply able and willing to relieve and care for those of her own citizens who suffered from such a calamity, and he had no doubt Texas was equally able to relieve and care for the El Paso sufferers. The speech was a strong one, and cught to make the House less heedless in responding to such appeals as it granted to-day, only eleven votes being registered against the Cannon substitute. he believed, "to that of every other citizen of Il

substitute.

It came out in the course of the debate that the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the relief of destitute flood sufferers along the lower Mississippi amounts to \$94,000, which is nearly two-thirds of the whole amount voted. It may be remembered that the Governor of Mississippi, even before the flood reached its highest stage, declared as the result of careful investigation and information furnished by competent, well-informed and trustworthy observers that at least \$100,000 would be required for the relief of persons rendered destitute by the ..oods in that State alone.

NEW-YORK HARBOR MAIL SERVICE.

A CONTRACT AWARDED TO THE STARIN LINE BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Washington, June 3.-The Postmaster-General has awarded to the Starin Transportation Line the contract for performing the newly instituted New-York Harber mail service. This provides for a vessel to carry the mails from Quarantine station to the Government pier near the Battery, to the to a point adjacent to the Grand Central Station, in New-York City. This will obviate the necessity for sending the outside mails through the New-York office, and expedite them by many hours through direct train connections. The contract price is \$29,740, and the contract is to run four years. Pennsylvania Railroad station at Jersey City, and

committee amendments, was then agreed to as reported.

The paragraph on cut nails was contested. Mr. Vest said the American producer had absolute control of the market, and exported large quantities of nails. There was no competition from abroad and hence no need of heavy rates.

Mr. Allison explained that the rate was only a little above that provided by Mr. Vest and his associates in the act of 1894.

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on cut nails from six-tenths of a cent per pound to 26 per cent ad valorem. The amendment was disagreed to—ayes, 25; noes, 36, Mr. McEnery voting with the Republicans in the negative.

On paragraph 155, horseshoe nails, hobnails, etc., On paragraph 155, relating to wire nails, Mr. Turple moved a reduction from 24 cents a pound to 25 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Turple said horses were becoming so cheap that horseshoe nails would soon become more costly than the horses. The amendment was disagreed to—22 to 22. On paragraph 155, relating to wire nails. Mr. Vest may be a substitute of the muzzle with "a question of high privilege affecting the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives," and whenever there was a lull in the proceedings, and sometimes when there was no lull, his stentorian voice has beef heard demanding recognition. He obtained it to-day, and he began with the air of a man who felt that he was about to assume the leadership of the minor-sity and keep it. Thus he began:

"I am a Southern man and a Democrat. I love justice and hate injustice"—

justice and hate injustice"-"Will the gentleman please state his question of interrupted the Speaker. privilege?

"A good deal of latitude has been allowed in such matters, as I can show by the records," said The Speaker rejoined: "The gentleman must say

what his question of privilege is. "It affects the appointment of committees," re-"The House has already decided that question,"

observed the Speaker.
"But this relates to a particular committee," cried the Arkansan. "The gentleman must state his question of priv-

"The gentleman must state his question of privilege" the Speaker sharply reiterated. "The time of the House cannot be stopped in this fashion."
"Oh, we have plenty of time," shouted Terry,
"That depends upon the relation of time to what is soing on." retorted the Speaker.

Mr. Terry then produced and read a long preamble and a resolution declaring that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be appointed "as soon as practicable" to consider the Senate Cuban resolution.

resolution.

The Speaker promptly sustained Mr. Payne's point of order that no question of privilege had been presented, but Terry, who had become considerably excited, raised his voice still higher and waved his arms more wildly than ever, until the Speaker was obliged to require him to be sented. Finally he was allowed to appeal from the degision of the Chair, and the appeal was promptly iaid on the table, greatly to the disgust and apparent astonishment of Terry, who had fortified himself beforehand with what he regarded as an impregnable array of authorities sustaining his position. And thus ended the brief career of another would-be leader of the minority.

PROTECTING FOREIGNERS IN PERU. Washington, D. C., June 3.-The Department of State has been informed by the Legation at Lima, Peru, that the necessary orders have been given for establishing an officer and a small garrison in for establishing an officer and a small garrison in the Perene district, especially charged to protect the lives and interests of foreign settlers. This measure of protection is understood to have been adopted as a result of the representations made by our charge d'affaires. Mr. Neil, touching the killing of an Amer-ican citizen named Whalen in the district of Perene last February.

A BROOKLYN MAN GETS AN OFFICE. Washington, June 3.-Peter B. Laird, of Brooklyn, has been appointed Commissioner of Immigration for the ports of Quebec and Point Levis, Can-ada; St. John. N. B., and Halifax, N. S., with power to act as immigrant inspector, at a compen-sation of \$2,250 a year.

Peter B. Laird was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt. sixty years ago, and his present home is at No. 333 Gold-st., Brooklyn. His son, the Rev. Frank Laird. is pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Princeton, N. J. In the Harrison Administration he was an inspector and boarding officer at Fills Island. For his new appointment he had the backing of Senator Platt, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, of Brooklyn. He gained a large knowledge of the people and the district where he has been sent while engaged in the lumber business in Canada.

TO PREVENT MARINE COLLISIONS."

Washington, June 2.-In the House to-day Sen-ator Frye's bill to prevent collisions on certain harbors, rivers and inland waters of the United States was passed by unanimous consent. The bill brings into accord the inland rules with the inter-national rules which take effect on July 1. Of the thirty-one international rules twenty-seven are applied by this bill to inland waters. Of the thirtien supervisors rules, eight, including the most important concerning responsive whistles, are retained. The bill will take effect four months after

GENERAL MIZNER TO BE RETIRED. Washington, June 3.-Brigadier-General John K. Mizner, recently promoted from colonel of the 10th Cavalry, has filed his application for retirement on account of length of service. The appli-

cation will be granted, and the nomination of his successor as brigadler-general, who will be Colonel Henry C. Merriam, of the 7th Infantry, probably will go to the Senate next week. North Shore Limited-New York Central's morning train for Chicago. Leave Grand Central Station 10.00, arrive Buffalo 840 P. M., Chicago next morning at 9.00 by Michigan Central.

THE PITCHFORK IN SUGAR.

TO STIR UP A SCANDAL.

TRIES TO GET HIS RESOLUTION TAKEN FROM COMMITTEE, BUT IS OBLIGED TO CONFESS DEFEAT - HIS LANGUAGE AS

FIERY AS USUAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 3 .- The pointed failure of the Senate to pay any serious attention to Mr. Tillman's frantic efforts to figure as the leader in an investigation of a new set of sugar scandals led to another violent outbreak on the part of that "Pitchfork" statesman to-day.

Mr. Tillman's resolution calling for another inquiry into the alleged misdeeds of Senators accused of buying and selling sugar stocks has been slumbering on the calendar of the Committee on Contingent Expenses for the last week or ten days. To-day the South Carolina Senator moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the subject, with the hope of getting the Senate to approve or disapprove his project by a direct vote. As usual with Mr. Tillman when in eruption, his eloquence was both vituperative and scattering, and served only to damage the fortunes of the particular piece of legislation which he advocated. Mr. Gailinger and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the only members of the Committee on Contingent Expenses who were in the chamber, exposed the filmsiness and triviality of the charges on which Mr. Tillman based his demand for an investigation, and easily discredited him in his proposed rôle of public prosecutor and sensation-monger.

Mr. Gallinger finally threatened to have Mr. Tillman's motion laid on the table, and the South Carolinian, seeing himself beaten, reluctantly withdrew it and abandoned the fight. If the Committee on Contingent Expenses reports the resolution at all, it will be only after amending it into some practical, dignified and accept-

A BITTER WAR OF WORDS. TILLMAN IN AN EXCITING CONTROVERSY WITH GALLINGER AND JONES-THE LIE POLITELY PASSED.

Washington, June 3.-Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, came to the front in the Senate to-day with another phase of the proposed sugar investigation, closing with a motion to discharge the Committee on Contingent Expenses from further consideration of the resolution recently offered by him to investigate alleged speculation by Senators in sugar stocks. The motion contemplated an immediate vote by the Senate on the sugar investigation resolution. Mr. Tillman spoke in his usual vehement which attracted much attention and drew crowds to the galleries. He began by presenting a clipping from a Haverhill, N. H., newspaper, re-ferring to his recent speech, and adding a query as to whether the proposed sugar inquiry would be supplemented by an inquiry into the charges of ex-Senator Butler in connection with Mr. Tillman's administration of the South Carolina Dispensary

The charges against him were stale, Mr. Tillman said. He had met them before, and he read an open letter written to the people of South Carolina characterizing the charges as slanders. This was an attempt to divert attention from the sugar scandal, the Senator declared, but the attempt would fail. He had come from the plough to the Governorship of South Carolina over the prostrate forms of those constituting the old regime, and it had won him many enemies. All the crimes in the Decalogue had been charged against him. He had appealed to his people, and they had sustained him. sending him to the Senate after a heated can-vass, in which Mr. Butler had sought to "flyblow" his character. Now, the same old eggs were brought forward. If any man desired to look into his character he courted the fullest inquiry. And any other Senator against whom there was the breath of scandal should have the charges probed to the bottom and the scandal dispelled. He had made no charges against the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Smith), but had merely submitted the published charges now before the public, and, since the committee had made no report, he would now move to discharge it from further consideration of the resolution. "So that," he added, with a rising inflection. "Senators can now put themselves of record as to whether they want these charges in

Tillman dropped into his chair, but quickly on his feet again. He had, he said, approached the chairman (Mr. Jones, of Nevada) of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, and had been told by him that he was ready to report the two members of the committee (Messrs, Jones, of Arkansas, and Gallinger, of New-Hampshire). NO TIME TO WASTE ON SUCH CHARGES.

Mr. Gallinger secured recognition for a statement of the attitude of the committee, he being the senior member in the absence of Chairman Jones. "Every man in public life feels the sting of false charges," he said, "and must the Senate pause every time such accusations are brought to spend its time and the money of the United States in pursuing these charges? If this was to be case, then there would never be a tariff bill or any other bill." It was for every Senator to act as h saw fit on these floating charges, but not for the Senate as a body to take cognizance of them. for himself, Mr. Gallinger said, he would decline to enter into an inquiry as to the character of the Senator from South Carolina or of any other member of the Senate. He protested against this effort to relieve the committee, which was proceeding with all due speed in considering a question of this importance. In its own good time, and after the resolution had been carefully examined, there

would be a report to the Senate. Here Mr. Vest suggested that there was a precedent for ignoring charges against the personal dent for ignoring charges against the personal character of a Senator. He referred to the attitude of Senator Thurman when an investigation was proposed against one of his associates. He had held that the courts were open for private redress, and that it was not for the Senate to undertake to right a private wrong. There had been no dissenting voice from this position, Mr. Vest asserted, and it was not for the Senate to put aside its public business to attend to the private character of Senators.

its public business to attend to the private character of Senators.

Mr. Tillman was again on his feet. The newspapers were trying to make a fire in his rear, ne said, while he was engaged in a fire in front. His resolution simply sought to determine whether the Finance Committee was the creature of the Sugar Trust, whether Senators were the "tools and paid agents of the Sugar Trust," or whether they were here performing their duties as honorable men. MR. ALDRICH'S WORD AGAINST A CORRE

SPONDENT'S. Mr. Gallinger said that the constituents of each Senator must pass upon his character. The people of South Carolina had passed upon the character sufficient vindication without an appeal to the Senate. Intimations and vague charges had been made against the members of the Finance Committee and against the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. Smith). Mr. Gallinger went on. Those who knew these Senators needed no investigation to show that the charges were faise. But since they had been made, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich), a leading member of the Finance Committee, had risen and made a special and sweeping denial to the Senate, so that, declared Mr. Gallinger, it is the word of Nelson D. Aldrich against that of the correspondent of a New-York newspaper. Which was the Senate to accept? Was there to be a moment's nesitation in accepting the statement of Mr. Aldrich?

"Can Senator Aldrich and the committee deny a hearing," insisted Mr. Tillman, "when the paper making the charge offered to appear and prove the charge."

Mr. Gallinger said that this investigation of charges might go on indefinitely. Suppose another charges might go on indefinitely. Suppose another

Mr. Gailinger sain that this interagration charges might go on indefinitely. Suppose another paper made another charge? Must the Senare start an investigation of that charge? And then suppose other charges were made? Must further investigation be started? Was that the kind of business the Senate must embark upon, instead of attending to pressing legislation?

THE "SLANDER OF INK."

Mr. Tillman, who was still standing at his desk, answered: "If these charges are false, then it is time to stop the lies spread before the public, this slander of ink, and to punish the men guilty of the falsehood, and until you do so you stand convicted

falsehood, and until you do so you stand convicted before the American people."

The time had not arrived, Mr. Gallinger proceeded, calmly, when the American press was to be muzzied in the manner suggested by the Senator from South Carolina. The era of the Spatish inquisition had gone by, and the men of the press, zealous in their duties, were not to be dealt with by such methods. Mr. Gallinger then referred to the specific denial of Senator Smith. Again, he said, a Senator's word was against that of a correspondent. The charges were vague and were almed at Senators loved and respected by their associates. Mr. Gallinger closed with an earnest protest against "railroading" the resolution out of the committee in defiance of precedence and the usual courtesy prevailing.

"I desire to call your attention," again interjected Mr. Tillman, "to the fact that your side is railroading through a tariff bill, and as soon as it is passed you propose to adjourn, so that if there is to be

For lune Weddings

Gifts which in design and material are the result of mere fanci:s and fads soon have their day and cease to be. Those who desire to make wedding presents of permanent, enduring worth, should select Silverware of some well-known make. There is safety and econom/ in buying of the largest concern in the trade. The Gorham Co. undoubtedly has the most complete stock from which to select and its wares are made to last.

Gorham M'f'g Co.,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST. 23 MAIDEN LANE.

any sugar investigation it is time to begin it at once."

Mr. Gallinger referred to the futility of investigations, and the humiliation to which Senators were subjected in being brought before the former investigating committee. He again protested against action which would degrade the committee having charge of the resolution.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY. Here an exciting colloquy occurred which appeared to involve a question of veracity. Mr. Tillman inort the resolution back.

Gallinger said that such an assertion could be correct, as the committee had met on the of the alleged statement by the chairman and

did not reach a determination.

"The chairman told me that he was ready to report," insisted Mr. Tilman, the other member

did not reach a determination.

"The chairman told me that he was ready to report," insisted Mr. Tillman.

Here Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, the other member of the committee, arose and in positive tones declared, "The chairman could not have made such a statement, as it was not so."

"But he did make it." again asserted Mr. Tillman.

"Then let him make it here." demanded Mr. Jones.

The Senators were facing each other, and the exchange was direct and personal. Mr. Tillman said he had seen that the Republican Senators had "caucused" at a dinner and had decided not to support this investigation. Was this another lie? The Democratic Senators also were said to be opposed to investigation. "But." he added, turning to his associates, "It there is rascally we ought to know it. It lies with you by your votes to be releved of the charges before the American people."

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, gave an assurance that the resolution would be reported in due time unless taken away from the committee. "But aside from this." proceeded Mr. Jones. "I cannot shut my eyes to facts connected with this subject. I believe the Senate of the United States is an honorable body. I believe Senators are gentlemen—as a rule." There was a hum of suppressed laughter at this qualification. Mr. Jones went on to say that many Senators came here time and again, repeatedly honored by their States, and it was not for the Senate to say whether or not sovereign States selected men of character and lintegrity.

Here Mr. Hoat, of Massachusetts, demanded a vote on the motion, and Mr. Gallinger moved to lay the motion on the table.

TILLMAN'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

TILLMAN'S MOTION WITHDRAWN. Mr. Tillman again rose. In view of the fact that two members of the committee had given as-Mr. Tillman and the committee had given assurances that the resolution would be reported, he would, he said, withdraw the motion so that Senators could vote on the main question when presented, without complications as to committee procedure. For a moment it looked as though the vote would be taken despite the withdrawal of the motion, as the Vice-President stated the question and was about to call for the vote.

Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, and others insisted that a Senator had a right to withdraw a motion at any time before a vote.

"The Chair understood that the Senator expressed his willingness to withdraw the motion," said the presiding officer.

"I withdraw it," responded Mr. Tillman; "but go on if you want to-you can't bother me."

"Does the Senator withdraw the resolution?" asked the presiding officer rather sharply.

"I withdraw it," answered Mr. Tillman. This closed the exciting episode, and the Senate turned to other business.

SIR JULIAN GOING TO LONDON.

Washington, June 3.-Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and gave notice that he expects to go to London with his family, sailing on June 24, with the intention to be absent from Washington about four months. The summer home of the Embassy will be at Newport or Manchester-by-the-Sea.

POOLING BILL POSTPONED AGAIN. Washington, June 3.-The final consideration of the Ratiroad Pooling bill was again postponed by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to day. Senator Chandler moved a postponement un-til December, but the motion was not voted upon, and a compromise was agreed upon postponing the measure until the next weekly meeting. In present-ing his motion Senator Chandler read a written measure until the next weekly meeting. In presenting his motion Senator Chandler read a written statement signed by himself and Senator Tillman giving their reasons for seeking to have consideration of the bill delayed. Among the reasons urged was the general understanding that the tariff only was to receive attention at the present session; also the necessity for various investigations by the committee and for careful scrutiny of the recent Supreme Court decision bearing upon interstate commerce questions, which would now be impossible. They suggested the importance of an investigation of the issue of free passes by the railroad companies to accomplish their purposes.

RUMOR OF BUCKET-SHOP INDICTMENTS

REPORTED ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

The United States Grand Jury for May appeared before Judge Brown in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday and presented United States Circuit Court yesterday and presented a number of indictments. Some of these, it is generally believed, were against a number of men concerned in the management of alleged bucket-shops or discretionary pools. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of two or three persons who have been concerned in business of this kind in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, and these men will in all probability be under arrest before nightfall.

TO TRY DEBSISM IN UTAH.

THE REV MYRON W. REED'S VISION OF HAPPI-NESS IN CO-OPERATION.

Denver, June 2.-The Rev. Myron W. Reed, Na Denver, June 2.—The Rev. Myron W. Reed, National president of the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, of which E. V. Debs and Henry D. Lloyd are the chief promoters, said today: 'The experiment will be first tried in Utah. We have chosen Utah because the Mormons have already proved that co-operation in many ways can be made a success. Our idea is to establish co-operative communities with 1,500 people in each community. We believe that in a community of 1,500, picked as we find them, will be discovered about the right material necessary for the different vocations. When the system has made a success in Utah its friends can proceed to carry the educational facilities his other States."

It is the intention to select a location for the first community next fall, so that the settlers may move upon the land and break ground for crops next spring. The pleturesque region in Utah between the Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific railroads is advocated by some as the location of an ideal community, and others advocate a beautiful vailey near Sonora, N. M. The headquarters of the Brotherhood are at present in Thomaston, Me. where the National secretary, E. W. Lermond, has his home. The total membership has reached 1844. tional president of the Brotherhood of the Co-oper-

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY. Appellate Division-Supreme Court Recess, Supreme Court-Appellate Term-Adjourned for the

term.
Surreme Court.—Steeled Term—Part I.—Refore Truax,
J.—Motion extendar called at 19:30 a. m.
Supreme Court.—Special Term—Part II.—Refore Emyth,
J.—Court spens at 10:30 a. m. Ex parts matters,
Supreme Court.—Special Term—Parts III. IV. V. VI.
VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Supreme Court.—Trial Term—Parts II, III. IV. V.
VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI and XII.—Adjourned for the

VI. VII. VIII. IX, X. XI and XII—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:20 a.m. No. 12:20, will of Emilie Bartels (No. 2), at 2 p. m.; No. 12:22, will of Emilie Bartels (No. 2), at 2 p. m.; No. 12:22, will of Emilie Bartels (No. 2), at 2 p. m.; Wills for probate: Elina Stern, Marka Hamma, Alice E. Myers, Horace F. Burroudis, William G. Toenfer, Jake Rosenberg, Barbara Ziefie, John S. White, Julia Ellis, at 10:20 a. m.; Marka James Georgy, Jacob Slegel, Baleste Hamburger, at 2 p. m., Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. 1278, will of Elizabeth F. Higgins, at 19:30 a. m.

City Court—Special, Term—Before Pitzsimons, J.—Court opens at 10 a.m. Molions at 10:20 a.m.

City Court—Chamera, Term—Adjourned sine die.

City Court—Tella Term—Parts I, II, III and IV—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Truax, J. Matter of Peckamose Fishing Club—Daniel Lord. Matter of Sutton—Richard H. Clark Wallace agt. Wallace—Wilher McBride. Chesley agt. Morton—Gilbert M. Snier. Schaefer art. Schaefer—Louis J. Pheips.

Matter of Stevens—David McClure,
American Exchange National Bank agt. Bunting & Co.—
lense Nelson.
Matter of Galiatin—David McClure,
Matter of Renwick—David McClure,
Sneir agt, Gaul—James J. Newlis,
Christman agt. Galves—John H. Rogan. RECEIVER APPOINTED

FOR EXTENDING TRADE. Worn Out

MERCIAL CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY RETURNS TO

WASHINGTON. Philadelphia, June 3.-The International Commercial Conference held its session this morning in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum Hall. A number of addresses were delivered by foreign delegates, all of walch related to the commercial, banking and industrial conditions prevailing in the countries represented by the speakers, and suggestions looking to the increase of trade with the United States

Eberoda Hegerwitch, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Mexico, said that Mexico obtained the greater portion of its supplies from Europe. One important fact which led to this result was that European manufacturers and dealers gave from six to nine months' credit to the Mexican buyers, and were also liberal in their extension of credit. There were no cash transactions in Mexico as there are in this country. The laws of Mexico gave strong protection to creditors, and he suggested that American manufacturers shoul make a study of the credit question in Mexico. He was certain they would find it advantageous and profitable to increase their trade in that country. He also added that with other advantages equal the Mexicans would much prefer the excellent manufactures of America to those of Europe which are now generally used or consumed there

Frederico Kunhardt, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Guadalajara, Mexico, took for his subject "Mexican Banking and Trade," and gave interesting statistics showing the condition of the banking institutions of that country and their credit relations with the domestic commercial establishments and with European capitalists.

J. A. Robertson, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of Monterey, Mexico, spoke on American trade in Mexico. He said that the reason England controls so much of the trade of the various countries is because she subsidizes steamship lines and ends her emissaries of trade to the remotest parts of the earth and says: "I want to buy what you have to sell and want to sell you something. I am asking you to take it home in my own ship." Continuing, Mr. Robertson said: "The products of the brought here until you provide some way to transpert that which you wish to sell and provide some way to bring back that which your neighbors through the South have to sell. They want to buy from you, they want to buy your machinery and your manufactured products, and they want to interchange their products. They want to sell you hemp and they want to sell you mahogany and a thousand and one other products of that glorious land." Central and South American States will never be

thousand and one other products of that glorious land."

Prudencio De Murguiondo, Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay at Washington, who represents that republic at the conference, spoke at length on the resources and commerce of Uruguay. Captain Corderido de Graca, representing the Engineers Club of Rio Janeiro, discussed the commerce between the United States and Brazil and the means of communication in that country. A resolution offered by N. T. Thompson, of Johnstown, Penn., was referred to a committee without discussion. It recited that the value of the Commercial Museums to the trade and commerce of the United States is so great and their utility to all sections so important that it is an imposition that one city or State should be charged with their maintenance. It recommended that Congress should extend aid to the institution, either by direct Governmental absorption or through financial assistance.

ance.
At 1 o'clock the delegates went to Chestnut-st. wharf and boarded the steamer Twilight for a trip of inspection of industrial establishments and other points of interest along the Delaware River. Stops were made at the shipyards of the Cramp company, and at the extensive Disston saw works. A visit was also paid to the League Island Navy Yard.

Washington, June 3.-The special train bearing the Presidential party returning from Philadelphia, where they attended the opening of the Commercial Museums, reached the Pennsylvania station at was reached the rear car, occupied by the Presi was reached the rear car, occupied by the President and Mrs. McKinley, was cut loose and shunted down the Sixth-st, track, where the White House carriages were in waiting, thus saving Mrs. McKinley the welk through the car shed and station. The President, Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Saxton took the first carriage, and were driven to the White House. Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, Attorney-General McKenna and Secretary Wilson immediately followed. The remainder of the train, which was occupied by members of the Diplomatic Corps and other invited guests, proceeded to the station, where their carriages were in waiting.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

PERSON'S "MERIT" FROM HIS "FITNESS." Albany, June 3 (Special).-While Governor Black s absent from Albany for two or three days en joying a carriage ride through Western Massachusetts two of the Civil Service Commissioners, Silas W Burt and Willard A. Cobb, are framing regulation for the examination of persons desiring carry out the new Civil Service law. Charles Z.

carry out the new CNI Service law. Charles, Lincoln, the Governor's law adviser, joined Messrs. Burt and Cobb to-day and worked over the new regulations with them. Mr. Lincoln is supposed to understand the Governor's view of the new law and the method by which the "merit" shall be distinguished from the "fitness" of a candidate for a place in the State's employ. STOCK COMPANIES' ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL REFUSES TO BRING ACTIONS FOR FAILURE TO MAKE THEM. Albany, June 3.-Attorney-General Hancock has

written an important opinion on the filing of an-nual reports by corporations, in which he holds that it would be an abuse of State power to attempt to vacate the charters of corporations which do not file their annual reports according to the letter of the Stock Corporation law. This opinion is the re suit of the application of Roswell W. Keene and others for permission to begin an action to vacate the charter of the Newtown Gas Company and the Newtown Light and Power Company, and to remove their directors from office because the companies did not file with the Secretary of State their annual reports.

In his opinion the Attorney-General says that only about 10 per cent of the stock corporations file annual reports; that the statute was enacted for the benefit of creditors, and in substance that it would be an abuse of discretion to begin actions to dissolve companies upon complaints of this nature made by taxpayers. sult of the application of Roswell W. Keene and

A PLACE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN ALLDS. Albany, June 3.-Assemblyman Allds has been appointed special counsel to the Forest Preserve Board. Mr. Allds's principal duty will be to investi-gate the validity of titles to land which is offered to the Board for sale.

BIDS FOR LEGISLATIVE PRINTING. Albany, June 3.-The Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, two of the Board which lets the contracts for State printing, met to-day and opened the bids for the contract for Legislative printing for the two years beginning on October 1, 1897. The for the two years beginning on October 1, 1857. The Controller, who is a member of the Board, was not present. The bidders were "The Argus" Company, "The Journal" Company, the Weed-Parsons Printing Company, James B. Lyon, jr., "The Times-Union" Company and the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of Albany, and Charles Tollmer, jr., of Brooklyn. A hurried figuring on the bids shows Charles Tollmer's bid to be the lowest, it being in the neighborhood of \$72.00. The next lowest bid is that of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, the present State printers, at about \$17.00. Mr. Tollmer's bid is about \$44.00 less than the price at which the contract was let last year. After the bids were opened the Board adjourned until June 18, when the contracts will be let.

TRAINS CRASH ON THE SECOND-AVE.

PASSENGERS SHAKEN UP AND FRIGHTENED, BUT NONE ARE HURT. A rear-end collision on the down track of the

elevated railroad in Second-ave., at Eighty-sixth-st., at 7:20 a. m. yesterday, scared many persons and in-jured a few slightly, and caused a blockade on the road at the time when the traffic was heaviest in the morning. A train well filled with passengers was drawing away from the station at Eighty-six:hst. when locomotive No. 57, drawing another heavily loaded train, crashed into the rear car. The air brakes on the second train refused to work for some unexplained reason, thus causing the accident. The engineer discovered the defect in the brakes and whisted for the guards to apply the hand-brakes, but the call came too late to prevent the collision

Passengers in the rear car of the first train saw Passengers in the rear car of the first train saw their oanger, and made a rush toward the forward end of the car. Many of them fell in a heap in the middle of the car when the rear platform was smashed in contact with the jocomotive, but they all escaped serious injury, and the train went on downtown. The worst prine was in the first car of the recond train. There the passengers were thrown from their seats, and a few of them were hure, but not seriously enough to need medical assistance. The docomotive was damaged so much by the collision that the passengers had to leave the train, and it took haif an hour to get the disabled locomotive and train out of the way and start the down trains running on schedule time.

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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

A. H. SCHMITTMANN'S DEATH.

HIS BODY IDENTIFIED AT RHINECLIFF BY RE SON-KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Augustus H. Schmittmann, senior member of the wholesale flour firm of James K. Mergan & Co., at No. 83 Dey-st., was found dend near Rhinecht, N. Y., under somewhat mysterious circumstances several days ago. Yesterday the body was identified by means of a numbered key ring of the Marvin Safe Company, found in the dead man's cloth-

Mr. Schmittmann was seventy years old and loved his home so well that he belonged to no social organizations. On the afternoon of May 25 he left organizations. On the afternoon of May 25 he letthis office, saying he was going to Morristown, N. J. by the 2 o'clock train. His mangled body was found on Tuesday lying near the ratiroad track one-quarter of a mile north of Rhinecliff. It was thought at first that he had been the victim of foul play, with the object of robbery, but this theory was disproved by the fact that litts were found tied up in a handkerchief in his pocket, besides which there were other valuables that were instanched.

sides which there were other valuables that were untouched.

An inquest was held by Corener Carroll at Rhine-cliff yesterday, and the jury decided that death was caused by an accidental blow from a locomotive. The body was taken yesterday to Mr. Schmittmann's home, at No. 23 Putnam-ava, Brooklyn, by Heary Schmittmann, one of his two sons. Mr. Schmittmann said he could not understand how his father happened to be in Rhinecliff, as he had no friends or relatives of any rort there.

Mr. Schmittmann had been in buriness in New-York Chy for forty-two years. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Enropean Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND IRAVELLERS will find the London of the Iribune, 75, Fleet Street, E. C. a convenient place to loave their advertisements and subscriptions for The Iriouas.

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